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Schmidt also reiterated that continued: Western aid to Poland was contingent on a peaceful solution to its crisis.

"If it comes to the use of force, then it is not only the credits which would stop, the world would change," Schmidt told reporters after a meeting with Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey, who was making a 24-hour visit to Bonn. Both men emphasized Poland's need for emergency food and financial assistance. The situation was so serious, Haughey said, that "food

aid is simply a necessity."

ments falling due this year on \$4.4 billion already owed by Poland to Western governments, and a similar rescheduling of \$3.1 billion owed this year by Poland on unguaranteed loans from Western banks.

13/07 CIANDP 86899443R001003870059-2 export credits guaranteed by We

The representatives of the 15 Western nations to which Poland now owes an estimated \$23 billion already decided at a meeting in Paris last month to recommend that their governments give Poland emergency assistance by deferring loan payments due during the first quarter of this year. West Germany, France and Britain are among the countries said ready to extend it for another three months.

THE SUN, Wednesday, April 1, 1981

Intelligence net claims 3-day lead on Poland

By Charles W. Corddry
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington—Intelligence analysts estimated yesterday that they would detect Soviet invasion preparations from three to five days before a large force could be thrown into Poland to try to put down the labor movement there.

Despite heightened readiness measures reported by the administration over the weekend, these informed sources said they still would expect that much warning time before invasion units could be marshaled, moved forward and thrust into the country.

That would provide the West another brief pariod to make desperate efforts to dissuade the Soviet Union and its satellite armies from their course.

With the situation in Poland somewhat eased yesterday with cancellation of a scheduled general strike, the Russians and their East European allies were said to still be taking certain military readiness stars that would put them in better position to intervene if that path were later chosen.

Their preparations were said not to be as large or as complex, however, as they had been last December when the Carter administration thought an invasion might be at hand.

Defense Department sources estimated at that time that Moscow was ready to move with a force of up to one million men from its own and East European armies. It had ready as many as 59 Red Army divisions and could call on additional units of satellite forces as militarily and politically desired.

Since then, the Eastern bloc countries have been conducting an exercise in and around Poland—involving 8,000 to 10,000 men, it is said here—and the extension of that maneuver caused crisis warnings

Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

There were reports at North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels yesterday that the maneuver had ended. These reports were not confirmed in Washington.

It was pointed out in military circles, however, that the exercise tested measures for defending against NATO, including nuclear tactics, air defense and amphibious landings on the Baltic. The small force was thus not the sort needed for an invasion of Poland.

These are some of the readiness measures that have been detected and could be related to invasion preparations:

• Increased activity by the Soviet air: transport fleet in the vicinity of bases where paratroopers are known to be stationed.

• Greater attention to maintenance and inspection of equipment in selected military units.

• A call to duty of certain key personnel—though no large reserve troop callup—in divisions in the Soviet Union's western military districts. These divisions are not all normally kept at full strength.

 What Mr. Haig on Sunday called "communications adjustments." This has been one of the most worrisome signs.
 There has been a sharp alteration of the communications net used in the exercise.
 A communications headquarters has been moved to a more advantageous location and its staff enlarged.

Moscow's military high command, through the communications adjustments, has now been linked again with key units in the Soviet's western districts, Poland and other satellites.

There also have been some isolated instances of supply movements, Pentagon sources said, but on no such scale as that ENCL 1

